



# ***Daily Report***

## **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-93-240  
Thursday  
16 December 1993

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**NOTICE TO READERS:** An \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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## Congo

### **AFP Reports on 'Ethnic Cleansing' in Brazzaville** *AB1512215593 Paris AFP in French 1636 GMT 15 Dec 93*

[Article by Joseph Gouala: "Ethnic cleansing" in the southern districts of Brazzaville"]

[Excerpt] Brazzaville, 15 Dec (AFP)—The confrontations in Brazzaville between the Babembe community, which is close to the presidential group, and the Lari community, which has ties to the opposition, has turned into a "true ethnic cleansing campaign," in which each of the two ethnic groups wants to expunge the other one from the southern districts of the capital, witnesses told AFP today.

This morning, the confrontations, which have resulted in at least 64 dead over five days, continued in the districts of Makele-Kele and Mfilou, where tension was still perceptible, despite a precarious calm observed in the early afternoon.

Despite a heavy downpour in the Congolese capital this afternoon, isolated gunshots could still be heard at various points in the two districts, where partisans from the rival coalitions were still killing one another with cold steel or weapons of war.

Very reliable sources told AFP that presidential group partisans continued to fire the houses of those Laris close to Bernard Kolelas, the opposition leader.

A female bank employee close to the presidential group told AFP that, "The Czechs (the term used for members of the Lari ethnic group) drove us away last November from Baongo and the larger part of Makele-Kele. We must also do everything to take control of the other part of Makele-Kele and the whole of Mfilou."

In their respective speeches today at the closing ceremonies of the parliamentary session, the president of the Senate, Augustin Poignet, denounced the risks of "social implosion" in African states where the government is "assimilated to an ethnic group," while the speaker of the National Assembly, Andre Milongo, accused some of his countrymen of "seeking to make part of Congo their own."

The National Assembly, where the presidential group constitutes a majority, postponed the planned adoption today of measures aimed at reestablishing security in the capital. Partisans from the presidential and opposition groups blame each other for the confrontations.

No reason was officially given for this postponement, which was reportedly connected to the return of Pascal Lissouba, the head of state, from a visit to Morocco, Senegal, and Benin this evening.

Furthermore, taxi and bus drivers, who have been on strike since 13 December to protest insecurity, decided to resume their activities tomorrow following a meeting

today between the Union of Transport Owners and Interior Minister Martin Mberri.

Reliable sources reported, however, that international air companies, have suspended all night flights from the Brazzaville Maya-Maya Airport, due to the insecure situation. [passage omitted]

### **Senate President Addresses Session on Brazzaville Violence**

*AB1512224793 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise Network in French 1830 GMT 15 Dec 93*

[Excerpts] The Senate and the National Assembly, which have been meeting for 45 days, ended the proceedings of their respective sessions today, beginning with the high chamber of the parliament, that is the Senate. Antoine Gangot has the rest of the story:

[Begin Gangot recording] President Augustin Poignet, who began his speech with the observation of a minute's silence in memory of all the victims of the recent events in Brazzaville, recalled the points examined and adopted by the venerable senators at this fourth regular session of the second chamber of parliament. [passage omitted]

The sociopolitical situation facing our country did not leave the president of the Senate indifferent. He attributed the continuing friction among Congolese to the lack of a democratic culture on the part of certain countrymen. For President Poignet, the peace that we long for must also interest sister and neighboring countries which are closely linked to us by blood and history. He was alluding to Angola, Gabon, Central African Republic, Cameroon, and Chad.

The Senate president also condemned the events in Burundi, which resulted in the death of President Ndaye and that country's National Assembly speaker. [passage omitted]

In conclusion, President Augustin Poignet expressed satisfaction with the prospects of a South Africa that will be democratic soon, despite the anachronistic behavior of some people in that country. He greeted Nelson Mandela whose Nobel Peace Prize award crowns the itinerary of a firm but peaceful activist. [end recording]

Thanks, Antoine. Now, let us listen to an extract of the closing speech of the Senate proceedings this morning by its president, Augustin Poignet:

[Begin Poignet recording] We have observed that there is a risk of implosion in the continent. This is a state dictated by the apprenticeship of democracy. It seems to me that this apprenticeship exists everywhere. There is, as I have mentioned, the lack of democratic culture that prompts us, alas, to often identify a government with a region or an ethnic group. [passage omitted]

Democracy is not an open door on anarchy. If we strangle order and discipline, we ourselves will cease to exist and there will be no democracy. [end recording]

**Speaker Closes Session**

*AB1512231293 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise Network in French 1830 GMT 15 Dec 93*

[Excerpts] After the venerable senators, it was the turn of the honorable deputies to close their budgetary session. They (?adopted) the final report presented by the Honorable (Saturne Lokabe), second secretary of the executive team of the assembly, who recalled the businesses transacted during the session. Mr. Andre Milongo, speaker of the National Assembly, took the floor to close the deliberations. Speaker Milongo's speech focused mainly on the current, worrisome situation. Here is correspondent Iluru with the details:

[Iluru] The speaker of the house, who understood quite well that the closure of an assembly's session offered an opportunity for its speaker to address the national and international community, sincerely expressed deep sympathies to the victims of the current violence. Refusing to make this closing ceremony a simple formality, or a mere tradition, Andre Milongo recalled the traumatic events which have marked and continue to mark the country since June 1993. He noted that rape, looting, arson, and killings had become like activity programs for a certain political class, and constituted acts which were leading the country to disintegration and discredit. Only heaven knows how many citizens these events have already turned into orphans, widows, and homeless persons. This, Mr. Andre Milongo said in substance, is another way—a bad one, of course—of thanking the electorate, who are none other than the population which reposed their confidence in these deputies by electing them to parliament. The deputies are mostly politicians, and it is these same politicians who are martyring the people today. On behalf of the National Assembly, Mr. Andre Milongo paid his respects to the unknown victims of the current violence and sympathized with all those who lost their property. [passage omitted]

Andre Milongo also hailed the presence of opposition deputies at this session—which is commendable, he said, because it enabled a balanced debate which can only benefit the country and, hence, the Congolese people.

**Gabon****President Bongo Calls Abessole Shadow Cabinet 'Insurrection'**

*AB1512160593 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1230 GMT 15 dec 93*

[Text] In Gabon, the news is dominated by President Bongo's address on radio and television to the nation in the aftermath of his reelection. Professing a desire to bring the people together, President Omar Bongo appealed to the unfortunate candidates in the 5 December presidential elections to participate in the running of the country in a broad consensus government.

[Begin Bongo recording] The government which will be formed will be a broad consensus government. In 1990 I made an appeal to all the people. Some accepted while others refused. This time again, and even more insistently, I make a plea to all political parties, whatever their creed, to come to the government so that we can all work for our country. The purpose for this is so that there will not be a government of exclusion—a government that will represent only a small portion of the people—but a government where all political leanings and all political opinions are represented, so that there will be justification for the new direction which I had occasion to speak about throughout the campaign. We are going to form this government, bearing particularly in mind the reduction of inequalities. [end recording]

[Announcer] Professing to reduce inequalities should not be a pious wish. We can take up the challenge of the future only when all active forces contribute. That is why President Omar Bongo spoke against a parallel government, the initiative of Paul Mba Abessole, leader of the National Lumberjacks Rally, who came in second in the 5 December elections. President Bongo stated that such a government would only add to the confusion.

[Begin Bongo recording] A parallel government has been formed by the opposition. In a country where there is rule of law, whose indivisible character is affirmed in our Constitution, an initiative of this nature, after the holding of fair and free presidential elections whose results were confirmed by the Constitutional Court, can only disturb the serenity of the Gabonese people, who are preoccupied with taking up the innumerable challenges facing us. Such disorder cannot be tolerated. That is why I am asking the head of government to suspend these members of a so-called government from their duties, and I am giving a deadline to those who took this initiative to get back on the right path. I describe this government and all it involves as an insurrection, a revolution, and an unconstitutional act. [end recording]

[Announcer] Still, in his radio and television speech yesterday evening, President Bongo did not rule out the possibility of amending the Constitution, taking into account the realities of the moment.

[Begin Bongo recording] Since the national conference we have adopted a Constitution and have accordingly put in place various institutions and, out of a desire to meet new demands in the constant and happy evolution of our country, it seems to me indispensable to adapt our fundamental law to these new requirements. For the sake of pragmatism, I envisage the revision of certain articles of our Constitution to take more into account the realities of our society. [end recording]

[Announcer] Another concern of Omar Bongo is the role of the press. For the Gabonese head of state, the media should not be a tool for inciting hatred and violence. According to President Bongo, the role of the press in the present context, marked by political pluralism, should not be perverted.

[Begin Bongo recording] I appeal to communications officials that the print media, radio, and television should cease to be instruments for inciting people to violence and hatred, or even insurrection. I have worked toward freedom of expression in the media. I unfortunately observe that they have been diverted from their mission of informing and emancipating the Gabonese people. I therefore urge the government and the National Communications Council to examine together, once and for all, measures for setting up a new organization that is more adapted to the rule of law and the moral values of our country. Indeed, there should no longer be a question of any radio inciting the people to hatred, insurrection, or violence. I have been patient, very patient, but henceforth, any radio, television, or press which criticizes, insults, or goes into the private lives of the people must be rendered harmless. [end recording]

#### Abessole on Consensus Government

AB1512162393 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1230  
GMT 15 Dec 93

[Text] Reacting to President Bongo's speech, opposition leader Paul Mba Abessole, who, as you know, came second in the 5 December election with 26.51 percent of the votes, according to figures published by the Constitutional Court, stated this morning on Radio Liberte—an opposition radio—that he believes that he is still the sole legitimate president, since he was elected by the majority of Gabonese with 65 percent of the votes during this election. He added that there is no question of entering the broad-based government of consensus proposed by President Bongo.

#### Rwanda

#### Dates Set for Establishment of Assembly, Government

EA1512105593 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1800 GMT 14 Dec 93

[Text] The UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda [UNAMIR] has taken all necessary measures for the establishment of the National Assembly and the broad-based transitional government by the last day of this year. In a letter addressed today to Faustin Twagiramungu, the prime minister appointed to head the next government, the UN secretary general's special representative to Rwanda announced that the National Assembly would be able to hold its first session on 29 December while the broad-based transitional government would in principle hold its first Council of Ministers' meeting on 30 December. The same letter added that President Juvenal Habyarimana and Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] Chairman Alexis Kanyarengwe had just been informed of this statement.

One may recall that the Rwandan Government, the RPF, and UNAMIR agreed in Kinshasa last week to do everything possible to allow the setting up of the broad-based transitional government between Christmas and New Year.

#### Zaire

#### Radio Views Reactions to Shaba Province Autonomy Question

AB1412221993 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1830  
GMT 14 Dec 93

[From the "Third edition" of Africa Soir newscast with announcers Francois-Luc Moukouangui and Raphael Mbadinga]

[Text] The Rubicon has been crossed in Shaba. The governor of this rich province has opted for autonomy. On this autonomy threat, here is the reaction of Professor (Ibrahima Baba Kaki), a historian. He is interviewed by Raphael Mbadinga.

[Begin recording] [Kaki] I think one should simply hope that this is not history repeating itself, because we know that in the 1960's there had already been this temptation to secede, which produced the effect of which we all know. It led to a calamitous civil war. One only hopes that what the Shaba provincial governor declared is no more than a fit of bad temper and that he will not carry his decision through, because if that happens we would find ourselves sliding nearly three decades back, and that would really be a pity for Africa. At a time when all countries of the world are trying to integrate and when Africa is facing enormous difficulties still some politicians are thinking of secession. That is absolutely unthinkable.

[Mbadinga] The stance taken by the governor, who naturally insists on the notion of total autonomy for the Shaba Province, received the nod from Nguz-A Karl-I-Bond, who was in the helm of affairs for a long time in Zaire and who is now the vice prime minister responsible for defense. Judging from that, can one underestimate this stance on the part of the Shaba governor?

[Kaki] No, there is no question of underestimating anything. Everybody knows Nguz-A Karl-I-Bond. In fact, I happen to know him personally. You know, despite everything, he has held several positions in the history of Zaire, so to speak. I think his attitude may be explained by the failure of the Zairian state today. There is a saying that when the present becomes unbearable, men always go looking for ancestors. I think we should view the attitude of Nguz-A Karl-I-Bond and other Shaba politicians from that angle. In other words, for a lot of people, the larger Zairian nation is not viable today. But that is no reason to further amplify the difficulties of this great country, which could have become a development pole if Zairian politicians as a whole were to rise above themselves and understand that the interest of this country can be served only by maintaining national unity. That is not achieved by pulling out of the larger family. Only by maintaining unity will this province be able to solve its problems. On the contrary, the politicians will only be increasing their problems by dispersing, I believe. That is no solution at all. [end recording]

[Moukouangui] That was Prof. (Ibrahima Baba Kaki), interviewed by Raphael Mbadinga. On these remarks by Prof. (Ibrahima Baba Kaki), we suggest you listen to (Jacques Moussoumbo Karti), representative in France of the Union for Democracy and Social Progress, one of the opposition parties in Zaire.

[Begin (Karti) recording] I speak here as a native of Katanga myself, just like Nguz-A Karl-I-Bond and (Chungu). The situation prevailing now in our country is not in any way reflected by Prof. Kaki's analysis. Mr. Nguz-A, like (Chungu Kuwanza), has just violated our country's Constitution. Article 1 says the Republic of Congo, (?as demarcated by its) borders as of 30 June 1960, shall be an independent, sovereign, and indivisible state. Article 4 specifies that no one shall violate its

integrity. These articles show the incoherence, impropriety, and irresponsibility of those who claim today to be the guarantors of the nation. I am referring here to Mr. Mobutu. After setting the Kasai Province ablaze, Mr. Mobutu has just entrusted Nguz-A and (Chungu) the task of reviving the flames in Katanga so that he may go back there to act as fireman. This situation is objectionable. Faced with this blatant affront to our country's institutions, we call on the national and international communities to give their full backing to the only legal government that emerged from the sovereign national conference and is led by Mr. Tshisekedi. It is the only government that can find all the appropriate solutions to Zaire's present difficulties. Mr. (Kaki) tried to make an analysis, but he is not conversant with the situation. I believe that all what he said is quite contrary to reality.  
[end recording]

## Eritrea

### Liberation Front Demands Role for Opposition

PM1312153093 London *AL-HAYAH* in Arabic 10 Dec 93  
p 7

[Yusuf Khazim report: "Eritrea: Opposition Front Warns of Civil War"]

[Text] London—The Eritrean Liberation Front—Revolutionary Council [ELF-RC], which is led by Ahmad Nasir, has warned of a civil war in Eritrea if the transitional government in Asmara headed by Isayas Afewerki, secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Eritrea [PFLE], continues to prevent the opposition factions from operating freely in the country.

Sayum 'Uqba Mikha'il [as transliterated], official in charge of the Foreign Relations Bureau and member of the ELF-RC's Executive Committee, told *AL-HAYAH* in London: "The PFLE made some promises at the time of the country's independence referendum last April to the effect that the doors would be open for the democratic process, particularly the formation of parties and participation in political decisionmaking as well as respect for political and social human rights. We were surprised, however, when the PFLE decided to form a transitional government consisting of its own members and supporters, followed by a ban on all activities of other political forces. In doing so, the PFLE confirmed that it was no different from any dictatorial government."

Of the banned forces in addition to the ELF-RC, Mikha'il mentioned the Eritrean Liberation Front headed by 'Abdallah Idris, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Eritrea headed by 'Abdallah Idris, the Democratic Movement for the Liberation of Eritrea headed by Ghabri Burhan, the Eritrean Liberation Front—Central Command headed by Tawaldi Ghiri Selassie [as transliterated], and the Eritrean Islamic Jihad Movement. He emphasized that these and other factions had played a part in the armed struggle for the liberation of the country and have supporters at home.

He said that in his view "the drafting of a permanent constitution for the country requires wide participation by all political forces to ensure national consensus, and the rebuilding of Eritrea also requires participation of all parties. Therefore, the PFLE's monopolization of law-drafting places such laws in a context that only serves the PFLE's interests and aims. The experience of the past two years raises many questions about the country's future in light of the dictatorial practices of the Asmara authorities."

He pointed out that, in his front's view, "the only alternative" that would ensure the participation of all Eritreans in determining the future of their country is to "lift the ban on the political forces' activities immediately and guarantee their participation in drafting the country's provisional constitution by calling a national

conference attended by the PFLE and other factions as well as intellectuals, businessmen, and other influential Eritrean forces. That would ensure transition to a pluralistic political system and would make possible the formation of an enlarged national congress in preparation for free elections." He added that "the PFLE wants to be the only one to make the decisions regarding the parties and the constitution and it wants to hold the main strings of power. We believe that decisions on such matters are the right of all Eritreans, who should all exercise that right with absolute freedom."

He added that the ELF-RC had sent a memorandum to the government of Asmara "asking it to hold a dialogue with the political forces. The answer was a military one. Forces of the PFLE attacked our supporters in 1991, 1992, and 1993 near the Sudanese borders and in the areas of Baraka and Ghash after we gave up arms and adopted political action instead. The continuation of the methods of suppressing freedom by the Asmara authorities could drive the Eritreans to take up arms again and that might lead to a civil war. Responsibility for the consequences of such a war would fall on the PFLE."

He stressed that the members of the National Assembly, which is the legislative body (parliament), were chosen from the Central Committee of the "front" which is headed by Afewerki, who also heads the transitional government and the Assembly and is commander in chief of the armed forces.

Mikha'il criticized the economic laws "drafted by the transitional government in a way that would suit the PFLE's interests, imposing restrictions on investors which made some of them hesitate and most of them change their mind about investing in the country, thus making the economic situation in the country worse."

He expressed the belief that the aim of the PFLE's third congress, due to convene next month, will be "to confirm the role of the current PFLE leadership's role in the government and in running the country."

On the Eritrean-Ethiopian cooperation agreement signed by Afewerki and Ethiopian President Zenawi Meles last September, he said: "We have no objection to cooperation between Eritrea and the neighboring states but the agreement with Ethiopia is not based on national legitimacy and lacks institutional grounds. Priority in Eritrea must now go to building the democratic institutions which have to ratify any agreement with other states as well as building up our financial system before coordinating with others on such matters. It should also go to the introduction of citizenship laws before reaching agreement on the issue of visas." He reaffirmed that "there should be democratic institutions elected by the people to ratify such agreements. If the present government continues to conclude deals and agreements without consultation with the people or without their approval, then the people might turn against it."

An ELF-RC source has told AL-HAYAH that the Eritrean authorities recently closed down Asmara University, expelled 30 teachers, disbanded the Teachers Union, and arrested its Executive Committee members Ould Miriam Bahilbi and Takli Bahan Ghabri Sadiq. But in a statement to AL-HAYAH, an Eritrean Embassy source in Addis Ababa denied these reports and said that "Asmara University has not been operating for about six months because of work on a new syllabus. It is also working on completing its various departments."

### Djibouti

#### Government Releases Fourteen Charged With Attempted Coup

*AB1612113593 Paris AFP in English 1610 GMT 16 Dec 93*

[Text] Djibouti, 15 Dec (AFP)—A former government leader in Djibouti and 13 people jailed with him on charges of staging a coup attempt were released Wednesday, officials here said. Ali Aref Bourhan and the 13 other prisoners arrested in January 1991 and sentenced a year later to up to 10 years in prison were pardoned by President Hassan Gouled Aptidon who dismissed all charges against them.

Their release comes two weeks after the Djibouti government and the rebel Front for the Restoration of Unity and Democracy (FRUD) exchanged prisoners of war. The FRUD released 27 government soldiers captured by the organisation since a rebellion began two years ago and the government released 69 people, including 29 FRUD guerrillas and 40 Ethiopians suspected of assisting the rebels.

Bourhane's release, which the rebels had set as a condition before they would free all government soldiers, could lead to peace negotiations between the two sides, analysts said. The Djibouti Government, dominated by the country's other ethnic group, the Issas, gave an amnesty to most of the rebels in June 1992.

### Kenya

#### President Moi Returns From Visit to Kuwait

*EA1512221593 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 15 Dec 93*

[Excerpts] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today cautioned public servants that they stood to lose their jobs if their performance was below what was expected of them. President Moi particularly told public servants who have the habit of going to work while drunk to choose between their public duties and drinking.

The president noted with concern that a number of planned projects in the country had failed in their implementation because of irresponsible officers. He pointed out that the government cannot afford to keep officials who are bent on sabotaging the economy of the

nation. President Moi further said that even donor countries and agencies must be able to see that Kenyans themselves were doing much to assist themselves.

The head of state called on all Kenyans to assist the government in rooting out all evils in the society. President Moi was speaking at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport shortly after arriving from Kuwait where he had made a three-day state visit. [passage omitted]

President Moi announced that the Kuwait Government will assist in the development of the Bura irrigation scheme, Awendo and Timborua water project. He said that he had a very successful visit to Kuwait where he and the leaders of that country also explored more areas of cooperation. [passage omitted]

### Somalia

#### Aidid Urges Release of SNA Detainees

*EA1512210593 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1742 GMT 15 Dec 93*

[Text] Mohamed Farah Aidid, leader of the Somali National Alliance [SNA] and United Somali Congress [USC] chairman, has issued a press statement in Addis Ababa on the various stages the country has passed through and on the Somali Liberation Army [SLA] political position.

Aidid began his speech by saying: On behalf of the SNA and on my own behalf, I am very happy to meet you here and read to you this release. The chairman said: Firstly I thank you for the positive way in which you attended the news conference. The chairman said that the international media had extensively covered the affairs of Somalia and had been publishing interesting but sad reports showing the rest of the world what was going on in Somalia.

He said that UN Operation Somalia [UNOSOM] still illegally retains in its jails those Somali nationals who were arrested in their homes. Given the suspension of UN Security Council Resolution 837, and the halt of the search for the leader of the SNA, he believed it was illegal and unacceptable for UNOSOM to continue detaining SNA supporters and called for their immediate release.

Aidid said that 75% of the Somali people support the SNA, which stands for peace and a political solution to the problem existing in Somalia. Around 12,000 Somali nationals, mostly women and children, have been either killed or injured by UNOSOM, without reason. The SNA has proposed to the 15 political organizations in Somalia the following points:

- I. To resolve the affairs of Somalia in a political manner and shun anything that could endanger the peace, and to limit the role of the international community to that of assistance only.

2. To establish the Provisional National Council [PNC], as stated clearly in the Addis Ababa Accord of March 1993.
3. To implement the Addis Ababa Accord quickly and to establish regional structures.
4. If need be, for the leaders of the political organizations to meet at another conference in Addis Ababa, so as to complete whatever business remains.
5. Given that peace throughout the country is important, the SNA has proposed the appointment of a special committee to create peace among Somali communities and leaders of Somali groups.
6. To double the number of members of the PNC as stated clearly in the Addis Ababa Accord of March and to finalize its formation before 15 February 1994.
7. Agreement should be arrived at on the number of district and regional councils without disputes or quarreling.
8. Political organizations should shun anything that could bring about fighting and confrontation following the signing of the agreement.
9. This agreement will be put into practice following its signing by the 15 Somalian political organizations.

Chairman Aidid said that it is unfortunate that some of the Somali group leaders had refused to sign the agreement. He said he believes that this is due to foreign interference. Aidid said that the SNA will never tire of striving for a political solution to the affairs of Somalia and consulting with other Somali political organizations.

Lastly, Aidid expressed his heartfelt gratitude to Meles Zenawi, the president of the transitional government of Ethiopia, for his ceaseless efforts to create peace in Somalia. He also thanked the countries of the Horn of Africa and OAU, which supported the settlement of differences among Somali groups. The chairman concluded his statement by stating peace, justice, unity and progress.

### **Law, Order Minister Proposes Police Unit Restructuring**

*MB1512125193 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 15 Dec 93 pp 1, 2*

[Report by Adrian Hadland]

[Text] Cape Town—Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel yesterday refused to withdraw the SAP's [South African Police] internal stability unit [ISU] from townships, proposing instead that the force be substantially restructured to make it more acceptable. He suggested changing its name to the Public Order Policing Units and changing its uniform from camouflage to blue field dress. The changes could be made in "a very short time". Other proposals were:

- Ensuring a better gender and racial mix of officers;
- Using "softer" weapons and vehicles;
- Placing command of the units in the hands of district commissioners or the SADF [South African Defence Force]; and
- Improving community consultation and involvement.

The Transitional Executive Council [TEC] approved Kriel's recommendations in principle, but left a final decision to its law and order subcouncil which was set up yesterday. The subcouncil will meet on Wednesday. It includes Peter Gastrow (DP [Democratic Party]), Lt-Gen Louw Malan (government), Sydney Mufamadi (ANC [African National Congress]) and Deputy Law and Order Minister Gert Myburgh.

The TEC also set up a task force to investigate allegations of hit squads. Kriel said that after discussions with TEC representatives Cyril Ramaphosa and Roelf Meyer, an internal SAP workshop had been held to decide on the future of the ISU. "The situation was reviewed and a plan was developed to institute the necessary steps to make this specific division of the SAP more acceptable."

In Natal's Bhambayi area the internal stability unit contingent would be reduced from 31 officers to 10 or less, while the SADF presence would be boosted from 40 to 60 troops. Immediate steps would be taken, through joint consultation forums, to harmonise the operations of the remaining security force members with the community, Kriel said.

One the East Rand, talks were being held between the SAP, the ANC and the communities of Thokoza, Vosloorus and Katlehong. A workshop, organised by the Wits-Vaal peace committee, would work out the differences between the security forces and the communities.

The TEC agreed that its law and order subcouncil would be responsible for ensuring improved SAP/community relations, and overseeing the restructuring and future of the unit. Creating a special task force to investigate hit squads, the TEC said this had become a national priority

in the run-up to the elections. The task force will include lawyers Fink Haysom and Howard Varney, as well as a government nominee.

Legal action would be taken against kwaZulu Police Commissioner Lt-Gen Roy During if he failed to produce information on hit squads operating in his force. During said that kwaZulu government objections had prevented him complying with the TEC's request. The kwaZulu government was not "consulted regarding the establishment of the TEC and hence recognises no obligation to provide it with any information," he said last week.

SACP [South African Communist Party] TEC representative Joe Slovo said: "I want to emphasise that During does not say he has no information, but says he has been instructed not to provide us with information." The TEC agreed that kwaZulu government instructions on this matter were "irrelevant". It resolved to "immediately correct any uncertainty arising from Lt-Gen During's obligation to the TEC and the irrelevance of his instructions from the kwa-Zulu government in this regard."

Ramaphosa said the existence of hit squads was an "abomination". "Nothing is more relevant to SA's transition than to handle with the greatest urgency the issue of hit squads. We must ensure the TEC really gets to the depths of this matter."

The TEC said that aside from the recent Goldstone commission findings, further evidence had been received concerning similar activities in Katlehong. And the SAP had forwarded to the TEC its information of kwaZulu Police hit squads.

### **ANC Calls Reforms 'Outrageous'**

*MB1512175093 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 15 Dec 93*

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] has described as outrageous the suggestion by the minister of law and order, Mr. Hernus Kriel, on the reforming of the Internal Stability Unit [ISU].

An ANC Natal Midlands spokesman Dr. Blade Nzimande said changing the ISU's name, uniforms and vehicles would not change the image of the force among the township people. Dr. Nzimande said the unit had caused more violence in black areas than it had prevented. He reiterated the ANC's call that the ISU be confined to barracks in the run-up to the elections, and called on the Transitional Executive Council to establish a national peace-keeping force to replace the ISU and the kwaZulu police.

**Police Union Says Not Consulted**

MB1612065993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0058  
GMT 16 Dec 93

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 15 SAPA—The South African Police Union [SAPU] says it has taken note of a statement by Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel in connection with the role and presence of the Internal Stability Unit [ISU] in East Rand townships.

SAPU National Secretary Pieter Don Brand said in a statement on Wednesday the organisation took strong exception to the fact that SAPU was in no way consulted during the formulation of such an important policy statement and proposal. "Especially given the fact that these proposals have a direct impact on the safety of our union's members," Mr Brand said. Currently SAPU was studying the proposals and it would in due course make a full statement about the issue.

According to Mr Brand it did not seem that all the practical implications of these proposals had been taken into consideration. "SAPU requests the minister of law and order and the Transitional Executive Council that they, in future, should at least consult SAPU in connection with any policy decision or proposal that may have an impact on the interests and safety of our members," Mr Brand said.

**Government Reaches Agreement With Namibia on Walvis Bay**

MB1612051793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2036  
GMT 15 Dec 93

[Joint statement issued by the Ministries of Justice of the Republic of Namibia and South Africa on 15 December]

[Text] The governments of Namibia and South Africa today, 15 December 1993, entered into an agreement relating to the administration of the judicial system after the incorporation or reintegration of Walvis Bay into Namibia. This agreement will come into force on the date on which Walvis Bay is to be incorporated or reintegrated into Namibia.

The agreement deals with such key issues as statutory appointments, the secondment of staff, the position of attorneys and candidate attorneys, pending Supreme Court and lower court cases, administration of estates, prosecutions, the legal aid scheme and transfer of furniture, office equipment and publications that are necessary for the effective administration of the judicial system in Walvis Bay after its incorporation or reintegration into Namibia.

On statutory appointments the Namibian Ministry of Justice will ensure that any person whose appointment under South African law as appraiser, sheriff, justice of the peace, or commissioner of oaths for the district of Walvis Bay would lapse as a result of the incorporation or reintegration of the enclave into Namibia will, with

effect from the effective date, be appointed under Namibian law in a corresponding position for that district.

The Namibian Ministry of Justice and the Department of Justice of South Africa will work out appropriate secondment arrangements whereby the staff of the Walvis Bay Magistrate's Court, who will remain in the service of the Department of Justice after the effective date, could be seconded to the public service of Namibia to serve in that Magistrate's Office.

With regard to civil and criminal proceedings not finalised before the effective date, the Namibian Government will promulgate the necessary legislation under which all such proceedings which have arisen in the enclave and which were instituted in the South African Supreme Court, but has at the effective date not been finalised will, except in civil matters where the parties otherwise agree, be disposed of under South African law in the South African Supreme Court.

However, with regard to civil and criminal matters pending in the lower court within the Walvis Bay Magisterial District before the effective date, such matters will be finalised by a competent court established under Namibian law, applying South African law.

The agreement also covers a system of pending appeals and execution of judgments and orders and other decisions of the South African Supreme Court and the lower court with regard to Walvis Bay.

As far as prosecutions are concerned, the agreement provides that the Namibian Government will promulgate legislations in terms of which all decisions made by the attorney-general of the Cape Provincial Division of the South African Supreme Court prior to the effective date, regarding the institution of dismissal of criminal proceedings, will be deemed to have been decisions made by the prosecutor-general of Namibia.

The agreement has been entered into in the spirit of the cordial relations existing between the two governments and their peoples, but more importantly, because of the sincere desire of the two governments to ensure that everything possible was done to achieve the smooth transition of the administration of the judicial system from South African to Namibian control in Walvis Bay.

**Government Extends Right-Wing Radio Temporary License**

MB1612103693 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600  
GMT 16 Dec 93

[Text] The Home Affairs Ministry has extended Radio Pretoria's temporary broadcasting license. Ministry spokesman Jack van der Merwe says the license has been extended up to, and including, 4 January next year. This follows discussions with the station's management on the criteria for temporary licenses. The arrangement has reportedly eased tensions which arose this week when

armed right wingers rushed to the station at Donkerhoek amid rumors that government agents were about to close it down.

### **ANC Military Wing Gathers at Stadium for Celebrations**

*MB1612082093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0735  
GMT 16 Dec 93*

[By Connie Molusi]

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 16 SAPA—About 300 Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—MK] members dressed in battle fatigues gathered at Orlando Stadium in Soweto on Thursday morning to celebrate the 32nd anniversary of the military wing of the African National Congress [ANC].

The celebration will also be the last major MK parade before the paramilitary organisation is integrated into a new South African Defence Force [SADF] after the April 27 election. A huge tent was pitched outside the stadium with about 10 medical emergency vehicles in attendance. MK members were bussed in from around the country for the celebration which will be addressed by MK commander-in-chief and ANC President Nelson Mandela. Among ANC officials already present was spokesman Carl Niehaus who was dressed in a military outfit.

MK members sang battle cries as they waited for other ANC officials to arrive.

### **Mandela Addresses Gathering**

*MB1612090193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0816  
GMT 16 Dec 93*

[“Statement” by ANC President Nelson Mandela on the occasion of the 32d anniversary of the ANC military wing, MK, in Soweto on 16 December]

[Text] Master of ceremonies, ladies and gentlemen, comrades and friends, I am overwhelmed by the great feeling of glory and pride which permeates the air in this stadium today. Those of us who stand at the helm of your organisation, the ANC [African National Congress], and our popular army, Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—MK], are moved to the highest possible level of satisfaction in the near conclusion of a mission we set ourselves to accomplish, this day, 32 years ago. A mission, which shall find its historic emblazonment in the establishment of a genuinely free and democratic South Africa comes April 27th 1994. It is therefore right and proper that as we celebrate what is perhaps the last national occasion of MK as a liberation army, we should pause to salute the entire officer corps of MK, the numerous commanders and commissars here gathered, the complex of martyred heroes and heroines, the maimed and disabled veterans of the liberation struggle, as well as those of us who are still fit and willing to join the new national defence force which is to be established in the coming period.

I elect this moment to ask you to rise up in solemn remembrance to all our fallen comrades who remained loyal to their assigned tasks up to the very last. As you stand erect, in recognition of the unparalleled heroism, dedication and commitment of our erstwhile comrades, I ask of you a pledge to remember them to our people and to posterity. Immortalise their memory through good deeds and the force of example in your contribution towards a future of hope and justice for all. I have no doubt in my mind that what we ask of you today cannot be any less than what that greatest of South African leaders, O.R. Tambo and that matchless Commander Chris Hani, would have asked you to do. Let us observe a moment of silence in memory of our gallant heroes and heroines.

Dear Comrades,

The significance of this event is graphically captured in the presentation of army commander, Joe Modise. Coming as it does on the eve of our country's entry into a new democratic political dispensation, it is a fitting tribute to the sacrifices of all our people, combatants and non-combatants alike, have had to make over the years.

It is an occasion meant to celebrate our liberation effort on the battlefield and yet, an occasion we have to use in our rededication to peace, freedom and stability. If in the past Umkhonto we Sizwe was the Spear of the Nation, the time has indeed come for it to assume the role of the shield of the nation, acting together with other democratic formations, to defend the democratic values which we cherish and aim to uphold throughout the difficult but exciting years ahead of us. Concomitantly, we must invite all our compatriots to join us in an all-round commitment to peace by effectively closing the era of armed conflict and concentrate on the reconstruction and development of the country.

As MK prepares to be in the integrative process regarding military formations, we trust that the fundamental principle that “our military line grows out of our political line” will continue to inform our perspectives. Even though we are committed to the creation of a new defence force which must be apolitical in its form and content, it is imperative that products of MK must be in the forefront of efforts to improve standards in the new defence structures, by amongst other things, maintaining the highest standards of discipline and an undying thirst for knowledge, and more knowledge. For it is the power of knowledge, acquired formally or empirically, that can sustain any institution or organisation in its flight towards excellence. We charge you to carry this all-embracing truth into the new military establishment we are about to put into place.

Dear friends,

For almost three decades, our army and people were compelled to engage in a war of the disadvantaged against the privileged, a slow but intense war of attrition. In the process many of you lost opportunities for unhindered self-improvement and upgrading in the various

disciplines and skills departments. This great sacrifice you made as you pledged all your mental and physical energies for victory over the most reactionary circles of South African racism represented by the system of apartheid. Today, as we stand on the threshold of an epochal transition into a new democratic order you must justifiably feel proud of your noble endeavours. But always remember to live by the dictum made famous at the close of World War II, "in victory, magnanimity".

The very reasons at the base of our just struggle for freedom which form the core of our system of democratic beliefs must now drive us to a new plateau of gallant submission to the spirit of tolerance and national reconciliation. We need to summon all our intelligent courage in rallying to the protection of the genuine interest of all our people irrespective of race, colour, creed or sex. It is expected of us to assist the incoming government in its arduous task of reshaping the fortunes and fate of our great country. Conversely, it is the duty of the new government to ensure that your educational and welfare needs as loyal servants of the nation are adequately met within the limits of the broad economic climate.

Comrades and Friends,

Now that the TEC [Transitional Executive Council] is in place, we are confronted with the reality that disgruntled political factions, particularly on the far right of the political scene, are coalescing into a potential source of internal destabilisation and conflict. Treated hypothetically, this development might seem to be a minor irritant.

But the fact of incessant sabre-rattling and threats of civil war by certain pockets within the right-wing fold is enough cause for concern. This situation calls for the undivided attention of the TEC, the entire democratic forces as well as concerned citizens at large in order to thwart the ignoble intentions of these veritable spoilers.

We of the ANC went to the negotiating table with a clear understanding that the content and flow of debates must be informed by the cherished ideals of South Africans from all walks of life and political persuasions. No greater legitimacy to the process of transition can be found outside this support given to the Kempton Park undertaking by the majority of our people. The point however, is that we sincerely hold on to our conviction that in order to assuage feelings and boost confidence in the future, we must continuously engage in frank and open discussion even with those who seek to put the clock back. Nevertheless, we aim never to countenance any secret agendas from whatever quarter, the government included.

Comrades and Friends,

The ANC has a mammoth responsibility to ensure that the forthcoming election is not only successful, but is also held in an atmosphere of peace. This will be the litmus test for anybody who claims to have the interest of

the people at heart and seek to carry them forward to democracy and the pursuit of life and liberty.

On this historic day, the 32nd anniversary of Umkhonto we Sizwe, we are proud to place on record the heroic role played by this peoples army in bringing about the changes we are witnessing today. South Africa is where it is, thanks to the contribution and sacrifices you comrades, commanders, officers, commissars and the soldiers of Umkhonto we Sizwe made.

We call upon you to go forward with the same resolve, commitment and determination as you join with all other armed formations in the creation of a new defence force for our country. As fighters for democracy we expect of you to bring into that new army, the democratic culture that has been our inspiration as a movement and an army of resistance. With your heroic exploits—we believe MK is ready to meet the challenge of transformation.

#### **MK Commander Says ANC To Pursue Policy of Transparency**

*MB1612091193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0843  
GMT 16 Dec 93*

[By Connie Molusi and Pame'a Mongoato]

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 16 SAPA—About 30 uniformed South African police joined in Umkhonto we Sizwe's [Spear of the Nation—MK] 32nd anniversary celebrations on Thursday, marching in Soweto's packed Orlando Stadium to cheers from spectators.

The event, attended by young and old, black and white, saw MK commander-in-chief and African National Congress [ANC] leader Nelson Mandela arrive in a car from which he alighted, dressed in combat gear, triggering tumultuous applause.

MK Commander Joe Modise told the crowd he would become very nostalgic once out of his uniform. He said the event was very important as it was the last of its kind. "This will no longer be celebrated in the same manner in future. It will remain engraved in the minds of our people."

Modise said MK would be part of the new national defence force and take up arms to defend the interests of the nation and its people if need be. "I foresee a situation in which the entire nation will be mobilised to promote peace," Modise went on. "I want to believe when the process of peace is through there will be no violence in this country. The African National Congress and MK would like to see people working freely and fearlessly in the streets day and night," Mr Modise said.

Asked by the media about ANC arms caches in the country and neighbouring states, Modise said the organisation would harbour no secrets as it would pursue a policy of transparency. He also told journalists the

nation would be mobilised to act against a new, emerging enemy—that of drug trafficking.

### ANC's Modise Views MK-SADF Integration, Drugs

*MB1612112893 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0620 GMT 16 Dec 93*

[Interview with MK Commander Joe Modise by SABC presenters Dianne Berry and Paul Eilers on the "Good Morning South Africa" program—live]

[Text] [Berry] The ANC's [African National Congress] military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—MK], celebrates its 32d anniversary today. After a 30-year struggle the spear of the nation will now be part of a national defense force, and with us in the studio is the commander of MK, Mr. Joe Modise.

[Eilers] We are speaking to Mr. Joe Modise. Welcome to the program. The ANC ... [pauses] Umkhonto we Sizwe—now, are you going to be taking up all the people ... [pauses] Are all of your people going to be taken up in the defense force or not? How is that going to work?

[Modise] I think we are going to start off by getting everybody who is interested in getting into the army, into assembly points and there we will prepare them for integration. But this will be voluntary. Those who do not want to go into the army have the right to stay out.

[Berry] Joe, I found it interesting that the guys that came in with you this morning, one of them was wearing a shirt saying: All we want is peace—a chance for peace to happen, and you are talking peace as well. Now, the general impression is that Umkhonto we Sizwe was doing everything except for peace.

[Modise] Yes, I do want to respond to that. You see, we fought apartheid—a system that was based on violence. There would have been no apartheid in this country if it was not imposed by force on our people. Our people were deprived of their liberties. In fact, we have always felt, and we do still—we still do feel that we have been oppressed by people who were once foreigners. We now accept the fact that they are our people. They are part of the society and that system was the cause of violence, the violence that you see now is raging in the townships, the wanton killings that you see on the roads of our country, by gunmen who would force people off the road and murder them in cold blood. That is the aftermath of apartheid. That was brought about by the apartheid system and when we fought against—the system, because it's a system that brings about conflict amongst the people. We are actually aiming at bringing about a peaceful society in this country.

[Eilers] Excuse me, you say that this is the aftermath of apartheid. Now these senseless killings, when it goes on for another 10 years, is it still going to be the aftermath of apartheid or is it just hooligans and murderers? I mean you can't keep on saying it is because of apartheid

that people are stopping you on a roadside and killing you. Do you see what I mean?

[Modise] The process has begun and violence has reached a certain peak. We are not going to wish it away.

[Eilers] But who is perpetrating the violence?

[Modise] Hold on—it's going to be there. It's going to require the entire nation, both black and white to begin to fight this violence. Criminals have also taken advantage of the situation. Under the cover of violence they can carry out their criminal activities. That's an element we are going to fight. There are people also who think apartheid should still go on. Those will also carry on with acts of violence to try and stop the process but we want to believe, now that the Transitional Executive Council is in place, and very soon we shall have an election which is going to bring about a government of national unity. The entire nation will then be mobilized to address this question. I want to believe that it will go on for some time but it cannot go on for long, especially if the entire nation, both black and white, are mobilized against this kind of activity.

[Berry] Joe, as the leader of Umkhonto you have been involved, obviously for the last 30 years or 32 years, in Umkhonto we Sizwe. You have many young people who are active members but I think there are a lot of young people, possibly all part of what is called the lost generation, who in spirit would like to have belonged to MK. You have the maturity to see that things have to change. Do the youngsters feel the same way? How are you going to bring them along with you?

[Modise] I think this is a problem, really, that must be addressed by the entire nation. It cannot be a problem that is addressed only by a section of the community. It's not the responsibility of MK alone.

[Berry] How are we going to do it?

[Modise] I think we have got to create...[pauses] the late Chris Hani came up with an idea which I think we need to pursue an idea of a youth brigade, youth for peace. We think we should pursue...

[Berry interrupting] A sort of peace army?

[Modise continuing] ... sort of peace army. Not the American Peace Corps but a South African peace army. We think we need to pursue this idea, mobilize young people, bring them into areas where they can do meaningful work. Give them training, give them skills and during the process of preparing them in these skills that we are giving them you'll also be addressing the psychological factor. You will also be orientating them and getting them to realize the importance of contributing to what's ...

[Eilers] Mr. Modise, sorry, now that Umkhonto is being disbanded, does it also mean that it's going to surrender

the arms caches and arms that's been hidden all over the country and so on, or not? Are you keeping them in place, for in case?

[Modise] We have always said that once the Transitional Executive Council is in place ...

[Eilers interrupting] That's now?

[Modise continuing] Yes, we will begin unearthing our weapons and bringing our men out from amongst the community. I think this we are going to do—this is what we are addressing now.

[Berry] There are two things I want to ask you. The one is—there's going to be a cross pollination now between MK and the army. It's going to be one. The one has to influence the other. What influence do you think MK is going to have on the SADF [South African Defense Force]?

[Modise] I think we are going to get them to be more humane.

[Berry] Does that make a good army?

[Modise] It makes a good army. You see the army is really an instrument of the people. Its major task is to protect all the people in the country and this was not the case with the South African Defense Force. We saw them in Phola Park, we saw them in many areas. It's not their fault. It's the instructions given to them. These are soldiers. They were carrying out a policy which they did not fashion, but a policy that was imposed on them. We think that our presence amongst them will influence them.

[Berry] The other question I wanted to ask you is: If anyone had said to you 30 years ago—25 years ago—you're actually going to close down MK and you are going to be part of the South African Defense Force. What would your reaction have been?

[Modise] Let me correct you. We are not going to be part of the South African Defense Force. We are going to form a new national defense force.

[Berry] If anyone had said that to you about 25-30 years ago would you have believed them?

[Modise] To be very honest with you. Thirty years ago I was a young man then—very angry.

[Berry] That's why I'm asking.

[Modise] My thinking was that we are going to do away with this South African Defense Force. We are going to destroy it but that was an angry man talking and thinking, but the reality of the situation is this that the SADF is part of the South African community. They'll always be there—and as time went on and we also matured we realized that you cannot build a national army without including all the people of this country in

that army. It becomes illegitimate. It becomes an oppressive instrument because those that are not represented in that army would feel threatened by that army.

[Eilers] How strong is Umkhonto at the moment? How many people have you got at the day of disbandment?

[Modise] We'll resolve that problem very quickly, not now—in the next few weeks.

[Berry] The first time, I could be wrong, but to my knowledge the first time that MK and the SADF or the police, or whatever it was, I think it was the SADF, actually worked together was with Chris Hani's funeral. I think everyone was surprised that there were just no incidents. It went very well and the whole day evolved in a very peaceful way. Were you surprised?

[Modise] I wasn't surprised. The coming together of the two forces gave them legitimacy. They were accepted by the people.

[Eilers] When I asked you when we were having tea beforehand, you had a lovely answer when I said to you, you are without a job from today. What are you going to do now? Can you tell us what that was please?

[Modise] Well I'm not very sure what I'm going to do from now.

[Eilers] You said you were going to fight the other enemy, remember?

[Modise] Yes, yes, yes, yes.

[Berry] Tell us what the other enemy is Joe.

[Modise] Well, the other enemy really is drug peddlers.

[Eilers] Drug peddlers?

[Modise] Yes, I think drugs are the biggest enemy that we are going to have immediately after the apartheid problem. You see, people who are peddling drugs, they are using it for selfish reasons but they don't think about the harm it's doing to the nation. A number of young people—they started off with the affluent class in our country. They started peddling it amongst the whites. From the whites it went to the Indians. Now it's being peddled amongst the black kids. I believe, and I think many people think as I do, that if this is not controlled in time this will destroy our nation.

[Berry] Now Joe I am going to put you on the spot. We have to end off the interview now. I know that the new government is talking...[pauses] this mood in the new South Africa, particularly the ANC, is to abandon the death penalty. Now, in Singapore and Malaysia if you peddle drugs, you die. Would you reconsider the death penalty in this instance?

[Modise] It is the policy of my organization to do away with the death penalty. It is considered to be a barbaric method of dealing with those who have carried out these offenses that require capital punishment, but I think at

the rate the drug problem is growing in this country, I think some of us will plead with our leaders to reconsider that decision of theirs, on the question of drugs because we think drug peddlers are going to destroy our nation and if you are faced with an enemy that is going to destroy the nation, you use the most lethal weapons in your arsenal to stop the destruction of the nation. That is why today countries have produced even weapons of mass destruction. We are slowly getting to a point...[pauses] and the question of drugs situation ...the peddlers are no longer people who are nationals of that country, it has become an international thing. That is why, for instance, also the future defense force will have to be mobilized to assist the police to address this question.

[Berry] Joe, thank you for joining us.

[Modise] You're welcome.

#### **ANC, COSATU React to Government's Fuel Price Cut**

*MB1612105693 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 16 Dec 93*

[Text] There has been more reaction to the government's announcement that the petrol price is to be reduced by two cents a liter tomorrow. The Democratic Party accused the government of politicking and said the government was using the petrol price reduction as an election ploy to obtain votes.

The ANC [African National Congress] welcomed the reduction and said increased involvement in the management of the fuel industry had prevented conflict with the government. COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] also welcomed the reduction and described it as a victory for collective decision-making. The organization said the reduction confirmed its earlier position that the seven cents increase had not been justified. The Motor Industries Federation also welcomed the reduction and said it was committed to ensuring that the consumer paid the lowest possible price.

#### **IFP Calls Cut 'Politically Opportune'**

*MB1612082193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0749 GMT 16 Dec 93*

[Text] Cape Town Dec 16 SAPA—The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] has welcomed the favourable circumstances which allowed for a reduction of the fuel price, but said it saw the government's lowering of the price by 2 cents as politically opportune.

Mr Hennie Bekker, MP and the IFP's financial and economic affairs spokesman, said the government should either have passed on the full, effective price saving to the consumer, or they should have looked at an alternative equalisation or stabilisation fund which

could support welfare and housing projects. "The welfare and housing needs of South Africa are so astronomical that we should use every opportunity and method to supplement such funds and projects, whilst at the same time stabilising and fixing the fuel price," he said in a statement.

"It is common knowledge that a lowering in the fuel price by 2c will not lead to any lowering in the price of consumer goods or to be of benefit to the inflation rate, whereas an increase of 2c, however small, will immediately lead to an excuse for increasing the price of consumer goods, resulting in an increase in the inflation rate. Let us rather peg and fix the fuel price and pass on any savings to a welfare fund and housing for the poor. Then we can avoid a yo-yo fuel price instability in South Africa," Mr Bekker said.

#### **ANC's Niehaus Says Kwazulu Majority Oppose Separate State**

*MB1612120093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1150 GMT 16 Dec 93*

[By Connie Molusi]

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 16 SAPA—The vast majority of kwaZulu people did not favour a separate state, African National Congress [ANC] spokesman Carl Niehaus said on Thursday in reaction to the call for Zulu self-determination by Inkatha President Mangosuthu Buthelezi and King Goodwill Zwelithini. "The ANC and Umkhonto we Sizwe have fought and called for an inclusive political process including the IFP to participate in the elections," Mr Niehaus told SAPA at MK's [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing] 32nd anniversary celebration in Soweto.

The ANC had always fought to defend the unity and integrity of South Africa and took the strongest exception to any party mobilising people for separatist policies, he said.

#### **Buthelezi Says TEC Trying 'To Annihilate' KwaZulu Government**

*MB1512163893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1552 GMT 15 Dec 93*

[Text] Ulundi Dec 15 SAPA—The Transitional Executive Council's [TEC] sole objective is not to level the political playing fields, its purpose is to destroy the kwaZulu Government and the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP], IFP President and kwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi said on Wednesday. This was Mr Buthelezi's message when he addressed the kwaZulu Caucus on Wednesday. "The only purpose of the TEC is the first step in a process devised by the African National Congress [ANC] and the SA [South African] Government to annihilate the kwaZulu Government and the IFP, as the only viable opposition to the ANC in the elections," Mr Buthelezi said. Domination of the TEC would enable the ANC to reach into the "very heart of

"Ulundi" and effectively circumscribe the autonomy of the kwaZulu Cabinet. Mr Buthelezi warned "those political opportunists" sitting on the TEC that any directives emanating from this body which affected kwaZulu would be defied.

Referring to the allegations of kwaZulu Police hit squads, the IFP leader said those found guilty of transgressing the law had to be held accountable for their actions. He said it was hardly fair to tar every member of the kwaZulu Police force with the same brush. "I am of the conviction that the focus on the kwaZulu Police is a concerted attempt to discredit the structures of the kwaZulu Government." Mr Buthelezi said he would resist all attempts by the ANC and the TEC to take over the kwaZulu Police force and kwaZulu Government structures. The TEC was just the beginning of a vicious battle that would rage between kwaZulu and the ANC for a long time to come, Mr Buthelezi said.

#### IFP's Buthelezi, Zulu King Demand Self-Determination

*MB1612113193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1052  
GMT 16 Dec 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 16 SAPA—IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi and Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini on Thursday demanded self-determination for the Zulu nation. King Zwelithini also ordered his subjects to defend kwaZulu with their lives.

Speeches prepared for delivery by the Inkatha Freedom Party president and the King, who were speaking at a day of prayer at Isandlwana in kwaZulu, were faxed to SAPA. "We demand Zulu self-determination. There is no other way forward for democracy, either for us or anybody else in the country," Mr Buthelezi said.

Explaining the call, King Zwelithini said the government and the African National Congress [ANC] had removed the word kwaZulu from the new constitution, which amounted to part of a second invasion of Zulu territory. "To ensure the complete elimination of the kingdom of kwaZulu and the Zulu people as a people, the parties...Decided to remove the word kwaZulu from the constitution. In other words, Zulus have no longer a place of the Zulus. We will not be subjugated by a political party which wants to destroy us simply because it wants to rule," King Zwelithini said.

"My people, we have ascended the hills to pray for the strength that we will need in the struggle that lies ahead in which we can give no quarter until victory is finally ours, and we achieve our right to self-determination. Until we get what is justly ours, there can be no rest for any true Zulu... Resist, I command you, resist, I implore you."

Mr Buthelezi echoed the king's statements. "We will not again be conquered and we will not again be subjugated..."

"We have been told by both (ANC legal department head) Mr (Matthew) Phosa and (South African Communist Party chairman) Mr Joe Slovo that army tanks will roll. Let them roll," Mr Buthelezi said.

Referring to the British conquest of the Zulu nation, King Zwelithini said his subjects knew the price their ancestors paid then. "You must be prepared to pay that price for this second invasion...I am making an historic Zulu stand and I will die rather than insult the memory of my great ancestral kings by handing over the land of their people to our political enemies."

Before the speeches, King Zwelithini and Mr Buthelezi broke down in tears as a soothsayer chanted that the Zulu kingdom's future was at stake.

About 10,000 supporters, the vast majority in ceremonial dress and brandishing ceremonial and traditional weapons, gathered at the historic Isandlwana hilltop where Zulu regiments routed British troops in January 1879 before being conquered a few months later.

#### Archbishop Tutu Fails To Make Progress in Buthelezi Meeting

*MB1512200293 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 15 Dec 93*

[Text] Archbishop Desmond Tutu has joined efforts to involve the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] in the transitional process. He held discussions today in Ulundi with Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi, but no progress was made. Archbishop Desmond Tutu said he wanted to act as a catalyst in South Africa's reform process.

[Begin recording] [Tutu, in English] I understand his concerns, and I hope that I will be able to meet with other people to see whether there is anything I can contribute to bring about the kind of result we all want to see in our country.

[Buthelezi, in English] Although I was unable to unburden myself to him and we didn't come to any conclusion about the way forward, I am very much encouraged by the fact that he intends to meet my other brothers in the other parties to try to bring about reconciliation, without which there will never be any lasting peace, prosperity, and justice in our country. [end recording]

#### NP, Others React to CP Proposal on Orange Free State

*MB1512171193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1634  
GMT 15 Dec 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 15 SAPA—The suggestion that Orange Free State [OFS] should be part of the envisaged Afrikaner "volkstaat" [national state] following a Conservative Party [CP] opinion poll was denounced and ridiculed by major political groups on Wednesday.

Free State CP Chairman Abrie Oosthuisen said 88.63 percent of whites in the OFS wanted to be part of an exclusive Afrikaner state and would take up arms to defend the state if need be. "In the light of this information, the Free State Council of the CP can now declare that the entire province wants to be part of an Afrikaner Free-State," he said. "The Free State will therefore not be part of the NP [National Party] / ANC [African National Congress] unitary state. If F W de Klerk or Nelson Mandela want the Free State to be part of the so-called new South Africa, they will have to take the Free State with violence. In such an eventuality, we will defend the Free State with violence."

In its reaction, the National Party said that whites made up only 16 percent of the OFS population and charged that the CP had distorted and concealed facts to achieve its propaganda. The poll was conducted jointly with the Afrikaner Volksfront. [Afrikaner National Front]

"The so-called opinion poll was so unscientific and obviously manipulated propaganda that it cannot be taken seriously," a National Party spokesman said in a statement. The NP said the threat of violence to retain the status of a Volkstaat was a weak declaration of war. "The Free State is part of the new South Africa and Free Staters will not allow the CP to dump them into an unworkable situation of chaos and bloodletting," he said.

The Democratic Party [DP] described the exercise as a "fascinating mixture of farce, bravado and the theatre of the absurd".

"Even if it were true—and I greatly doubt it—that a large majority of whites in the Free State wanted to make it a Volkstaat, what about all the other inhabitants of the Free State?" DP leader Zach de Beer asked. "In any case, where in the present tricameral constitution was there any provision for the OFS to secede, and what status did the MP for Smithfield have to take decisions on behalf of the province as a geographical entity? The only bit that is not funny is that there is once again a threat of violence... The scheme is mad and probably nothing will come of it. If however there is violence and or loss of life, the CP leadership will be entirely to blame," Dr De Beer said.

Mr Oosthuisen said 36,841 respondents in the poll had been asked whether they preferred an Afrikaner state or a government dominated by the ANC and SA Communist Party [SACP].

But the NP queried the question: "To only ask people to choose between a "volkseie" government in an Afrikaner state or an ANC-SACP government is an invalid question. The CP slyly left out the option of the National Party policy of a democracy with a just constitution."

In other reaction, the youth wing of the ruling party in QwaQwa, the Dikwankwetla Party, called on people in the Free State to reject the CP call and to defend their unity.

### **Further Reaction to Poll**

*MB1612082693 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 16 Dec 93*

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] has advised the Conservative Party [CP] and the Afrikaner Volksfront [National Front] to participate in next year's election rather than threaten to use violence to prevent the incorporation of the [Orange] Free State into a unified South Africa. The ANC joined the National Party and the Democratic Party in questioning the CP's opinion poll in the Free State on a volkstaat [Afrikaner state]. Earlier, the NP [National Party] rejected as unscientific, the poll on which the CP had based its claim to the whole of the Free State.

The NP pointed out that only 16 percent of the population in the Free State was white. The leader of the DP [Democratic Party], Dr. Zach de Beer, said the threats of violence were the only aspects of the CP's statement that were not laughable. The CP has rejected claims that the poll was unscientific. The chief secretary of the party, Mr. Lem Theron, said it looked as if the question of scientific value was of importance to the media only when the result of an opinion poll did not conform to the ideals of ANC-NP sympathizers. He said the poll had been planned by a professor in communications, two former senior lecturers in sociology, and a senior lecturer in communications.

### **Right-Wing Leaders Address Rally at Voortrekker Monument**

#### **Marais Says 'Fight Rather Than Negotiate'**

*MB1512200593 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 15 Dec 93*

[Text] The leader of the Reformed National Party, Mr. Jaap Marais, says Afrikaners must fight rather than negotiate, because negotiations will only mean suicide.

Mr. Marais was addressing a rally at the Voortrekker Monument on the eve of the Day of the Vow celebrations and said that Afrikaners must not mislead themselves by believing that negotiations with the enemy, as he called it, will bring peace. He said Afrikaners must not accept the Transitional Executive Council or take part in an election that will subject whites to a communist government.

### **Terreblanche Addresses Crowd**

*MB1612051893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2022 GMT 15 Dec 93*

[Text] Pretoria Dec 15 SAPA—Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement, AWB] leader Eugene Terreblanche on Wednesday night said if African National Congress [ANC] leader Nelson Mandela wanted war, he would have it. Mr Terreblanche was addressing a crowd of about 5,000 people at the Voortrekker Monument in Pretoria on the eve of Day of the

Vow. It was futile for any political force, international or local, to think that Afrikaners would hand the country over to communist rule.

"No nation with self-respect would bow before communism. We don't want war, but we don't fear war," he said. No government would be able to rule the country without the support of the Afrikaner, he added.

In an apparent reference to rightwing demands for a volkstaat [national state], Mr Terreblanche said Mr Mandela, whom he referred to as "Barabas", would not grant even 16 percent of the land to the Afrikaners. The ANC wanted the whole of South Africa which the Afrikaners had paid for "in payments of blood". Mr Terreblanche said if Afrikaners got their 16 percent of the land they would rise like a phoenix from the ashes and not suffer the same fate as the rest of the country where law and order and the economy would collapse.

He accused the government of betrayal and of having become powerless through its compromises. Mr Terreblanche reiterated Afrikaners' willingness to co-operate with those peoples who wanted self-determination. "We are prepared to sign accords and pledge allegiance with those who do not want a communist system. The Boere will keep their word," he said.

Participants in the multiparty negotiations, whom Mr Terreblanche referred to as "disciples of Satan", had chosen communism above God. "Lead us God, if it must, to another Blood River so that your name could be restored in honour to rectify the betrayal at Kempton Park."

Before Mr Terreblanche's address AWB troops paraded at the monument in a show of force. The elite "Yster-garde" (Iron Guard) unit staged a mounted parade with Mr Terreblanche in the lead. The "Rooivalke", the AWB's women's division, staged a mock attack exercise.

#### Boer Party Leader Addresses Crowd

MB1612091493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0849  
GMT 16 Dec 93

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 16 SAPA—The Day of the Vow should not be a religious holiday and should only be celebrated by the Boers as a military victory, Boerestaat [Boer state] Party leader Robert van Tonder said on Thursday.

Referring to the December 16 religious holiday by its old name, Dingaan's Day, he said the holiday's name had been changed to soften the military character of the celebration which honours the Boer victory over the Zulus at Blood River in 1838. "The religious aspect of Dingaan's Day had been over-emphasised by the clergy over the years," Mr van Tonder said in a statement.

Dingaan's Day should be a public holiday which should only have been celebrated by Boers in a Boerestaat. "The differences in meaning over Dingaan's Day began because our Boer republics were crushed in 1902 and 14

other 'peoples' were forced to live with us in one state. Our holiday was passed on to them, which should not have happened," Mr van Tonder said.

#### AVF's Viljoen Addresses Supporters

MB1612115693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1124  
GMT 16 Dec 93

[By Greg Arde]

[Text] Blood River, northern Natal, Dec 16 SAPA—if Afrikaners achieve a "victory" in South Africa—through peaceful means or not—they will reaffirm the vow they made to God at the battle of Blood River, Afrikaner Volksfront [National Front—AVF] leader Gen Constant Viljoen said on Thursday.

Addressing over 1,000 supporters at the historic site where Voortrekkers defeated the Zulus in 1838, Gen Viljoen urged Afrikaners not to lose faith in the face of crisis. "With God on our side, no army is big enough."

To God, he said: "If you give us a victory over the darkness, in a peaceful way or not" Afrikaners would reaffirm the vow of Blood River.

Gen Viljoen said there were many lessons to be learned, in the present climate, from their ancestors. "If we think we are threatened in 1993, it would be good to remind ourselves of how the Natal Voortrekkers felt."

Again drawing reference to the military victory of 1838, he said it was better to build a nation on the basis of Christianity than on the "cleverness" of Kempton Park. "Our struggle to survive is to ensure that Christianity survives...Against strange doctrines like communism."

Although Gen Viljoen said the Day of the Vow was one to honour God and not to concentrate on politics, he did tell members of the press that the Freedom Alliance (FA) had not "missed the train". He was still committed to a peaceful settlement in South Africa, he said. The government and the ANC wanted to give the impression that the FA had missed the train, but it had not.

#### Freedom Alliance Denies New Demands Placed on Further Talks

MB1612071293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2128  
GMT 15 Dec 93

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 15 SAPA—The Freedom Alliance [FA] has not put new demands or conditions on further talks for an inclusive constitutional settlement, Freedom Alliance Chairman Rowan Cronje said in a statement on Wednesday. Mr Cronje was reacting to the government chief negotiator Roelf Meyer who said new conditions put by the alliance was making an agreement difficult to achieve.

"The fundamental issues which were discussed with, and on which commonality was reached with the government, remain exactly the same," said Mr Cronje. He said

additional matters referred to in the alliance leaders' statement were not preconditions or demands, but were additional agenda items raised for discussion.

These items came about as a result of last-minute changes made to the constitutional proposals by the Negotiating Council and were both logical and reasonable. "The alliance endeavoured to obtain the wording of these last-minute changes but was not successful because of the final changes not being available in writing at the time."

He said changes arising from the most recent draft constitution compelled the alliance to include these matters in its discussion with both the government and the African National Congress. These were, for instance, that members of provincial legislatures are no longer required to be resident in the province concerned; South

African citizenship is no longer necessary to be eligible to vote; and the name kwaZulu was dropped from the kwaZulu-Natal Province.

"Some of these matters are important to ensure the effective implementation of a federal/provincial form of government. The very principle of regionalism and proportional representation is completely undermined if smaller parties are effectively disadvantaged by the one-ballot system."

Mr Cronje said claims that the alliance was not prepared to make any commitment in the event of agreements being reached, was clearly untrue. Alliance members were bound by legal and constitutional provisions and its leadership could not make commitments on issues to be negotiated without following the legal and constitutional procedures required, he added.

## Angola

### UNITA Issues Communique Over Attack on Savimbi

*MB1512203393 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1900 GMT 15 Dec 93*

[Commmunique from the UNITA Political Commission issued in Huambo on 14 December]

[Text] 1. After our communique issued on 12 December 1993, vigorously condemning the criminal action by the Luanda government, made an attempt on the life of President Savimbi, the UNITA Political Commission heard the communique issued by the government of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] with great repulsion.

2. If the Luanda government continues with these lies and distortions, the UNITA Political Commission will convene a news conference with foreign journalists within 72 hours, during which it will reveal all the evidence, (?including) eyewitnesses and survivors of this treacherous and irresponsible attack by a government that pretends to preach democracy and speak on behalf of our people.

3. UNITA will not accept the massacre of thousands of Angolans, UNITA members, which took place in Luanda on 30 and 31 October and 1 November 1992. It cannot forget the murder of colleagues Vice President Jeremias Kalandula Chitunda; Secretary General Adolosi Paulo Mango Alicerces; and Elias Salupeto Pena, UNITA representative to the Joint Political and Military Commission. The destruction of President Savimbi's residence in Huambo by the MPLA aircraft, as well as the many public statements threatening the life of our party leader, clearly demonstrate the intentions of the MPLA leaders.

4. We would once again like to stress most vigorously that the attempt on the life of President Savimbi was approved by the Futungo de Belas Palace and it was carried out by Brigadier Simione, commander of the Bie region; Brig. Violencia, stationed at Catumbela; General Armando, also stationed at Catumbela; Lieutenant General Mendes, stationed in Luanda; Gen. Passeira, chief of the Army General Staff in Luanda. We ask why Bie [Cuito] was bombed on 11 December 1993, when a unilateral cease-fire declared by UNITA two and half months ago is in force. This cease-fire made it possible to distribute humanitarian assistance to Bie, which was visited by foreign journalists and had never been attacked by MPLA jet fighters since the cease-fire declaration.

5. We cannot live in fear in our own country. If the Luanda government does not provide a clear explanation, the UNITA leadership will give orders for its delegation to withdraw from the Lusaka talks. We shall never again accept in Angola massacres similar to those which took place in Luanda, in the presence of powerless foreign observers.

6. Since November 1992, the international community has never been so near reaching a peace agreement in Angola, after all the concessions made by UNITA, encouraged by its president. We should remember that the conferences which took place in October and November this year were only successful thanks to the personal intervention of President Savimbi. The senior level of UNITA delegation at the peace talks in Lusaka was requested from the UNITA Political Commission by President Savimbi. Accordingly, we have in Lusaka, General Antonio Sebastiao Dembo, UNITA vice president; and General Arlindo Chenda Isaac Pena Ben-Ben, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA]. An agreement on the cease-fire and the formation of the Angolan Armed Forces has already been reached. We cannot agree to live in fear both outside and inside our country. It is now up to the MPLA government; Mr. Alioune Blondin Beye, special UN representative in Angola; and the troika of observers to determine whether or not the peace talks continue, particularly at this time when the lives of our party leaders are in danger.

[Issued] Huambo, 14 December 1993

[Signed] UNITA Political Commission

### Luanda TV Views UNITA Threat To Abandon Talks

*MB1512205093 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 15 Dec 93*

[Text] The UN Security Council was scheduled to meet today to decide on an extension to the UN Angola Verification Mission-2 [UNAVEM-2] mandate in Angola, among other things. It has been learned that UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali has proposed that the UNAVEM-2 mandate be extended for another three months.

The Lusaka peace talks are, however, on the verge of collapsing. There were no talks today. The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] continues to resort to its old ploys to undermine the talks: It invents far-fetched tragedies. This time, it says the government must produce explanations concerning an alleged attempt on the life of Jonas Savimbi. Should UNITA continue to behave like that, it will not be possible for Angola to have peace—not now and not ever. Let us listen to what Elias Andre, our correspondent in the Zambian capital, has to say:

The Lusaka peace talks are near rupture. Today was a day of no achievement. The commissions that had worked on the future national police issue yesterday did not meet today. Worse still, UNITA is threatening to abandon the Lusaka talks unless the government publicly accepts UNITA's accusations concerning an attempt on Jonas Savimbi's life. UNITA is of the opinion that the government must confirm those accusations, and it adds that only such a step would save the talks.

UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye arrived in Lusaka this afternoon to find this gloomy atmosphere. He did not waste any time, though: He met with the troika of Angolan peace process observers behind closed doors this afternoon to discuss the situation. Nothing has transpired about that meeting. Tomorrow could bring new developments relating to this new hurdle.

It is important to note that all this is happening precisely on the 30th day of the talks, which, despite all the efforts that have been made, may yet come to nothing.

#### **Party Condemns UN for Not Applying Sanctions on UNITA**

*MB1612110193 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 15 Dec 93*

[Text] The Political Commission of the Social Democratic Party, PSD, met today to assess Angola's current political and military situation. At the end of the meeting, Angolan journalists were invited to a news conference at the party's headquarters. PSD President Bengue Pedro Joao called the news conference to take stock of meetings his party held with political officials in the United States, France, Portugal, and Cuba during his visits to those countries. Pedro Joao said the meetings were fruitful in that they served to promote his party internationally. He said the meetings also served to learn about the activities of opposition parties in the Western world, and to raise donations which will help the needy.

The war waged by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] and the Lusaka talks were also discussed at the news conference. Savimbi was strongly criticized for continuing with the war, and for repeatedly deceiving the international community whenever the UN Security Council intends to take action against his party. Nevertheless, the United Nations was also condemned. The PSD regards the international observers as accomplices to the tragic Angolan situation in view of the continual postponement of those measures.

[Begin Joao recording] It is unacceptable that measures are always postponed because the international community has regarded the elections as free and democratic. How can we understand that? I think the United Nations is about to postpone the application of additional measures. This clearly shows that they are not interested that Angola achieves peace within a short period. [end recording]

The government was also criticized. The PSD says if the government had not been so lenient toward the black cockerel movement, and if the Angolan diplomatic campaign had been revamped, UNITA's lobbies abroad would not be as active as today. Finally, the PSD urged the negotiators and observers to bring peace as a Christmas gift to Angolans.

#### **Foreign Minister Views Situation, Peace Talks With UNITA**

*NC1112081293 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 7 Dec 93 p 5*

[Interview with Foreign Minister Venancio de Moura by 'Atiyah 'Isawi in Luanda "one day before the current round of peace negotiations" between the government and the opposition National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA]

[Excerpt] ['Isawi] What are the latest developments in Angola?

[Venancio de Moura] The country is still in a state of war. (Rebel leader) Savimbi and his allies do not want to implement the peace agreements and the resolutions of the UN Security Council and the Cairo African summit, which call for a cease-fire and negotiations with the government to reach a peaceful settlement. You know that Savimbi has taken up arms against a legitimate and democratically elected government. The world has recognized the elections as fair and free. Therefore, Security Council Resolution 864—which bans the supply of oil, arms, and spare parts to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]—must be implemented. Countries must not provide supplies for Savimbi so that he can be isolated militarily and forced to sit at the negotiating table. We do not want him to be harmed physically; we want UNITA to become a political, democratic party, not remain a military movement that kills people. Thousands of people have been killed in this war in Angola.

As for the military situation, fighting still continues around cities like Cuito and Menongue. UNITA's claim that it is observing a cease-fire is not true. We condemn the fact that UNITA continues to receive supplies from fraternal Zaire. I am very sorry to say this, but it is a fact. Perhaps these supplies are not directly authorized by the government, although we have proof of the presence of soldiers from the Zairian Army and the arrival of some military equipment from Zaire by sea and air at the bases of Katuma and Kamina [names as transliterated]. We want these supplies to stop, and for Zaire to implement the Cairo summit resolutions, which demand that illegitimate movements stop receiving support. UNITA also receives some support from South Africa, and some of it comes through Zaire.

['Isawi] Do you expect the talks with UNITA to succeed this time?

[Venancio de Moura] We hope that this time UNITA will come up with positive ideas and explain the vague points in its latest statement. This would pave the way for the resumption of the talks on a solid basis with a view to signing a cease-fire accord and implementing the peace agreement. The peace agreement consists of three basic elements: instituting a cease-fire—which has not been done yet—forming a national army from the government forces and UNITA, and holding elections.

As you know, we have not been able yet to hold the second round of elections because Savimbi resumed fighting. UNITA must accept the peace agreements which the world community supports, and it must clearly accept the Security Council resolutions, especially in regard to a cease-fire. UNITA must also withdraw from the territory it has unlawfully occupied and prove that it wants to resume negotiations on the basis of the agreements signed earlier. This is what we are trying to accomplish now, and I hope the world will keep up its pressure on Savimbi to stop the violence and comply with international legitimacy. We appeal to all states that can help Angola to help our people, who are suffering from famine and need food, clothing, and medicine. I would like to stress an important point: Even though UNITA may be able to continue to make trouble in our country, it cannot win the war by violence. We believe that through dialogue and the implementation of the peace agreements we can bring peace to Angola. We must sit together to discuss our problems and struggle to rebuild our country.

[Isawi] Some say that if the government were to give UNITA some important government posts and portfolios, the movement would probably stop fighting and join a national coalition government. What do you think?

[Venancio de Moura] You know that this is a flagrant contradiction of the truth. In any country, the winning political party has the exclusive right to form the government. Nevertheless, the ruling MPLA [People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola], which won by a great margin in the recent parliamentary elections—which the world recognized as free and fair—intended to invite the other political parties to join a national reconciliation government. It invited of the 12 parties from among those that won seats in the parliament, including UNITA, to assume some posts. But it is not natural for some party to force the winning party to give it certain posts. We cannot accept this principle. We can consider giving more posts, not under threat of force or violence but through negotiations and discussions. We will give each party posts in a manner that will serve the public interest and national unity, not on the basis on party affiliation but on the basis of patriotism and its ability to serve national unity. [passage omitted]

#### UNITA's Savimbi Sees Negotiations as 'Only Way Out'

BR1412150493 Milan PANORAMA in Italian  
12 Dec 93 p 151

[Interview with Jonas Savimbi, leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, by Valerio Manfredi at Savimbi's headquarters in Huambo; date not given: "And Jonas Took Up His Gun Again"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [Manfredi] There is fresh talk of negotiations between UNITA [National Union

for the Total Independence of Angola] and the government in Luanda. Is peace drawing near?

[Savimbi] We are ready for peace. We have always been ready for peace. But the conditions must be created for a real peace: the peace of the living, not the peace of the dead.

[Manfredi] Would you accept responsibility for a ministry in a future government of national unity?

[Savimbi] The problem is not sharing out the ministries but achieving a lasting peace. Once that aim has been achieved, we will decide how to organize the government, how the people can live together, how they can make sure their voice is heard, and how they can cooperate together.

[Manfredi] Rumor has it that right now UNITA controls four-fifths of Angola's territory. Are you ready to withdraw your troops from the areas you have won in exchange for a meeting with President Dos Santos's representatives?

[Savimbi] I believe that, even if anybody wanted that, the people and the soldiers would reject it.

[Manfredi] Some say that the South Africans, albeit discreetly, are once again at your side, and that other South Africans are fighting with Luanda's troops. What is the truth?

[Savimbi] There has not been any relationship based on cooperation between us and the South Africans for some time now, nor even any contact over the phone. At this juncture, the South Africans have moved body and soul over to the other side.

[Manfredi] So, who is helping you? How is it possible, after a year of hard fighting, that you can still own such a formidable arsenal and you still have so many friends?

[Savimbi] We have friends on a personal level: No country, whether African or otherwise, is helping us. After last year's rigged elections, our people felt betrayed, so they support us unhesitatingly. We simply get them organized.

[Manfredi] How do you recruit your soldiers?

[Savimbi] We do not need to recruit them: Volunteers turn up in the thousands. Where weapons are concerned, we take them from the enemy. We have even captured Soviet-built tanks. The government troops, who use mercenaries, buy huge amounts of fighting equipment and ammunition, and it passes into UNITA's hands along with the soldiers, who are deserting in increasing numbers. They will never succeed in defeating us in military terms. The only way out, as the facts have shown, is to begin negotiations.

[Manfredi] Do you think Italy can play an important role in the peace talks?

[Savimbi] Certainly. It was possible to find a peaceful solution in Mozambique largely thanks to the intervention of the Italian church. Let us pray to God that the peace process ends positively in that country. In any event, Italian support has been decisive hitherto. We hope the Catholic Church will take an equal interest in Angola, too.

[Manfredi] Why do you stress, above all, the church's role?

[Savimbi] Because the Catholic Church has achieved in Angola what the United Nations failed to achieve. I am convinced that the church's mediation can help bring the parties closer together and facilitate dialogue.

#### **Police Communique Reports UNITA Plants 17 Bombs From Sep**

*MB1612051593 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 15 Dec 93*

[Commmunique issued by the Angolan Police General Command in Luanda on 15 December]

[Text] The Angolan Police General Command has been following enemy operations to plant explosive devices in various parts of Angola, notably in provincial capitals. We are all aware of such operations, which have been causing many deaths, much grief, and destruction to infrastructure, and has been increasing the numbers of orphans, widows, and maimed people in this country. The forces of law and order have been responding promptly and correctly to frustrate some of those operations.

The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] carried out the following operations between 1 August and 12 December: It planted seven bombs in Sambisanga, Viana, Cazenga, Quilamba Quiaxe, Ingombotas, and Maianga areas on 3, 10, 17, 18, 19, 26, and 27 September, respectively. Two of those bombs went off. The others were defused.

It planted six mines in Sambisanga, Cazenga, Quilamba Quiaxe, Maianga, and Rangel areas on 1, 11, 13, 16, and 27 October, respectively. Two of those explosive devices were deactivated. The other four went off.

It planted four bombs in Cacuaco, Samba, and Ingombotas on 1, 2, 3, and 11 December, respectively. All those bombs went off.

The Angolan Police General Command will continue to make every effort to respond to such terrorist operations, and it will continue to work to provide the people much needed calm. As in the past, the Angolan Police General Command hereby calls on the people to redouble their vigilance and to cooperate with the forces of law and order by relaying as early as possible all information concerning terrorist and other operations that may threaten the integrity of the Republic of Angola. In that way, the people will help us maintain law and order.

#### **Malawi**

##### **Government Appoints Electoral Commission for Polls**

*EA1512220593 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 15 Dec 93*

[Text] Members of the electoral commission have been appointed in readiness for the forthcoming general elections. Announcing this today, the Office of the President and Cabinet in Lilongwe said the appointment of the members by His Excellency the President Ngwazi [Paramount] Dr. Kamuzu Banda follows the recommendations by the National Consultative Council [NCC]. The appointments are with effect from today.

The announcement said that the chairperson of the commission is Justice Mrs. (S. Mukosa). Other members are: [name indistinct] from AFORD [Alliance for Democracy]; Dr.(G. Kavlongira) from NCC; Mr. (T. Vraya) from MCP [Malawi Congress Party]; Mr. J.M. (Kipeta) from MNDP [Malawi National Democratic Party]; Mr. R. (Bukoni) from UDF [United Democratic Front] and Mr. M. (Muandikanyi) from UFMD [United Front for Multiparty Democracy].

#### **Mozambique**

##### **Parliament Approves 1994 State General Budget**

*MB1512150993 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 15 Dec 93*

[Report from correspondent Custodio Inacio]

[Text] The Assembly of the Republic today approved the 1994 State General Budget and its respective policy, with all 169 deputies present voting for the measure. The approved budget contains the following:

A total revenue of 1.107 billion contos, a current expenditure of 1.303 billion contos, and an investment expenditure of 1.211 billion contos. A revenue of about 27.6 percent of the Gross Domestic Product has been estimated for 1994, as compared to 26 percent registered this year.

The estimated expenditure stands at about 44 percent, as compared to 45.6 percent registered during the present year. Most of the revenue comes from taxes on goods and services which accounts for 50 percent of the total fiscal revenue. This is followed by customs duty, accounting for about 30 percent of the total revenue.

Defense and security expenditures must decrease from 17.1 percent to 14 percent, but, taking into account the demobilization process next year, this figure could reach about 19 percent of the total expenditure.

Turning to the socioeconomic effects of the 1994 budget, the General Peace Accord will have positive long-term effects once revenue collection is improved as a result of the recovery of the economy. Accordingly, there are

prospects for the real growth of the Gross Domestic Product by about 5.6 percent in 1994, and inflation will be less than 18 percent.

The delay in the implementation of the General Peace Accord entails the need for additional money, particularly for the demobilization of troops and their social reintegration, the normalization of the life of the displaced people and refugees, the electoral process, and the strengthening of organs of sovereignty [words indistinct] political parties and the maintenance of internal order.

At this time, the deputies are examining the results of the study on fiscal burden and the draft law which changes some provisions of the fiscal policy. This is the last point on the working agenda of this seventh session of the Assembly of the Republic.

#### Assembly Chairman Addresses Closing Session

*MB1612051693 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 15 Dec 93*

[Excerpts] The seventh session of the Assembly of the Republic ended in Maputo today. The session approved, among other things, the electoral law, the 1994 State General Budget and its respective policy, and the law which changes some provisions of the fiscal policy. [passage omitted]

Speaking at the session's closing ceremony, Marcelino dos Santos, chairman of the Assembly of the Republic, called on the deputies to engage themselves firmly to the implementation of the General Peace Accord.

[Begin Santos recording] Let us help create the necessary conditions to resettle displaced people in their home areas. Let us help guarantee the confinement of the troops of the government and the Mozambique National Resistance. Let us exercise effective popular vigilance so that the confinement process is fully carried out, with the subsequent troops' demobilization and the building of our new army.

Honorable deputies and invited guests, let us work to guarantee the success of the voter registration process and a massive participation of the people in the elections. Honorable deputies and invited guests, to fully implement the General Peace Accord is a vital condition for increased production. It is a fact that the war caused immense damage. The consequences of the war can be clearly seen. That is a fact. It is also a fact, however, that we are now experiencing peace [words indistinct] the people are returning to their home areas, they are resettling in different provinces of our country. They have already begun to rebuild the destroyed infrastructure—schools, clinics, shops, administrative buildings, and roads. These efforts, Honorable deputies, must continue, and as deputies, we have accepted the spirit of hard work, knowing that production is the correct path toward our development and the key to victory against famine and backwardness. It is equally our major duty to

engage ourselves firmly and devotedly to the election process to guarantee the victory of the Mozambican people. [end recording]

#### Government Soldiers Abandon Assembly Point, Demand Payment

*MB1512194193 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 15 Dec 93*

[Text] A group of government soldiers today abandoned the Namialo troop confinement center, in Nampula Province, and occupied a Mozambique Railroad station, thereby preventing train traffic between the cities of Nampula and Nacala.

Those soldiers are demanding the payment of the demobilization subsidy. Lieutenant Colonel Lourenco Fortunato, Nampula provincial military commander, has said that the strike by the soldiers (?is unjustified) because the subsidy will be paid upon their demobilization.

Other soldiers, in the Nacala Corridor Protection Force, have dragged 10 [words indistinct] vehicles. Lt. Col. Fortunato has told Radio Mozambique that efforts are being made to ensure that the confinement process will continue in line with the UN timetable.

#### Renamo Reacts to Remarks by UN Representative

*MB1512133793 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 15 Dec 93*

[Text] Mozambique National Resistance's [Renamo] Lieutenant General Mateus Ngonhamo has criticized Aldo Ajello, special representative of the UN Secretary General in Mozambique, for saying that Afonso Dhlakama's organization is delaying the confinement of its forces. Speaking to our Manica correspondent, Ngonhamo said the United Nations is aware of the difficulties Renamo is facing, and the public knows that the government has more assembly points and military personnel than Renamo. Mateus Ngonhamo said it was previously agreed that the largest number of troops to be demobilized and confined to assembly points belonged to the government.

The UN Operations in Mozambique says the government has already registered 3,693 soldiers at assembly points, compared to only 622 of Renamo.

#### Promises To Speed Up Confinement

*MB1512162993 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 15 Dec 93*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The pace of Mozambique's peace process most fraught with potential hold-ups, arguments, and logistic [word indistinct] should be getting well under way. Former rebel Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] soldiers and Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] government troops have been making their way to

United Nations assembly areas for more than one week now in preparation for disarmament and demobilization, and there have been calls over how fast the assembly operation has been going, with the government complaining that Renamo was being slower than absolutely necessary. More than 5,400 Frelimo troops have assembled. Only 900 Renamo soldiers have arrived but, after pressure from the United Nations and the government, Renamo has promised to speed things up. From Maputo, Barnaby Phillips reports:

A meeting last night between the United Nations, the government, and Renamo produced positive results, with Renamo's Raul Domingos promising that his men would enter UN assembly points in greater numbers in the coming days. Government Minister Armando Guebuza said he was pleased and there was more good news this afternoon, when the UN announced that Renamo soldiers were trickling into an assembly point in the central province of Sofala, making them the first Renamo men to register with the UN outside of the far north of the country. The government has been getting increasingly nervous with Renamo's tactics and complained in public that few Renamo soldiers have been turning up at assembly points and [words indistinct] have refused to hand over their weapons. Armando Guebuza said last night the government has been disarming its troops unilaterally and this cannot go on.

The head of the UN mission in Mozambique, Aldo Ajello, has been on the phone to Maringue, demanding to know from Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama why things are going so slowly. Renamo says poor communications have held things up, as well as the fact that soldiers are having to move long distances on foot, but these are not very good excuses. Many UN assembly points are only a few hundred yards from Renamo bases and Renamo has often boasted—until now—of its good radio system.

#### **Observers Urge Speedy Confinement**

*MB1612121893 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 16 Dec 93*

[Text] The five observers of the Mozambican peace process have urged the government and the Mozambique National Resistance to speed up the confinement

of their troops otherwise they risk losing assistance from the international community. The United States, Great Britain, Portugal, France, and the FRG as well as the OAU have issued a statement reiterating their support for the Mozambican peace process. The ambassadors of the five countries linked the start of the confinement process to the approval of the Draft Electoral Law and the positive attitude of the Paris Consultative Group which stated its readiness to assist in the recovery of the economy and in the country's pacification and democratization process.

#### **Zimbabwe**

##### **Nkomo Says U.S. Should Not Criticize 'Land Reform' Program**

*MB1512165693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1627 GMT 15 Dec 93*

[Text] Harare Dec 15 SAPA—Zimbabwe's acting president, Joshua Nkomo, on Wednesday said the United States had no right to criticise his country's land reform programme without understanding the underlying circumstances, the Ziana news agency reported. Mr Nkomo said US concern over Zimbabwe's land acquisition act, expressed at a donor consultative group meeting in Paris this week, showed the US did not understand Zimbabwe's motive.

The US suggested the Zimbabwean Government should modify the implementation of the act through "transparent and legal means without politics or favouritism".

Mr Nkomo said the resettlement was organised in such a manner that it did not disturb anybody. He invited the US to visit Zimbabwe and view the inequitable distribution of land the government was trying to redress. Land was not being sold but was being leased on 20- to 50-year terms and this would ensure new generations would gain access to land.

On government funding of political parties, also criticised by the US, Mr Nkomo said Zimbabwe had no opposition parties eligible for public funding. The country had a one-party system, although opposition parties were emerging.

## Benin

### Congo's Lissouba Briefs Media at News Conference in Cotonou

AB1512202093 Paris AFP in French 1713 GMT 15 Dec 93

[Text] Cotonou, 15 Dec (AFP)—Congolese President Pascal Lissouba stated that he would refuse to answer violence with violence while briefing the press today in Cotonou about the confrontations in Brazzaville between the presidential group and the opposition.

"If we had to answer warning shots from the weapons of the opposition with the use of arms, we would move straight toward civil war," he said, after a two-hour visit to Benin.

"Persuasion is much more effective and pertinent than assegais [spears], machine guns, or cannons," he added. The confrontations have claimed about 60 lives since 11 December in the Congolese capital.

During this short visit to Benin, President Lissouba held discussions with President Nicéphore Soglo, who is the current chairman of the Economic Community of West African States, on "the democratization process in Africa."

Mr. Lissouba was returning from Morocco where he took part in the eighth international conference on AIDS [acquired immunodeficiency syndrome] in Africa. Before Benin, he made his first stopover in Senegal, and is expected to return to his country late this afternoon.

## Cote d'Ivoire

### Government Names New Cabinet, Outlines Policy

AB1512135593 Abidjan Radio Cote d'Ivoire Chaine Nationale-Une Network in French 1220 GMT 15 Dec 93

[Report on cabinet meeting and appointment of new government read by Government Secretary General Kouassi Yao—live]

[Text] The first meeting of the new government was held at the Republican Palace today from 1100 to 1200 under the chairmanship of His Excellency Henri Konan Bedié, president of the Republic and head of state. After calling for the observation of a minute's silence in memory of President Félix Houphouët-Boigny, father of the nation, the president of the Republic congratulated the members of the government and defined the major guidelines of the economic, social and cultural policy that this government, under the leadership of Prime Minister Daniel Kablan Duncan, is expected to carry out. This policy, whose success will depend on the mobilization and participation of all Ivoirians, is in line with freedom, democracy, and peace. It is hinged on the following major concerns:

1. The pursuance of the ongoing structural economic policy in order to enhance growth and competitiveness.

2. The carrying out of specific actions to supplement reform, namely, the creation of job opportunities especially for the youth, the revalorization of agriculture, the promotion of small and medium-scale enterprises, and assistance to the informal sector.

3. Strengthening national solidarity and social action in favor of the family, the child, and the woman.

4. The training of qualified personnel as well as the development of a modern national culture, and the provision of sufficient information to the people in order to associate them intimately with numerous government efforts.

Meanwhile, following discussions held from 10 December to 14 December, between His Excellency the President of the Republic and the prime minister on one hand and the Union of Social Democrats [USD] on the other, a minimum agreement was reached on the new electoral code and the future amendments to the Constitution. Consequently, the USD has entered the government. In addition, the discussions led to the choice of government officials. The composition of the government is as follows:

Prime Minister and Minister of Economy, Finance, and Planning	Daniel Kablan Duncan
Minister of State: In Charge of Relations With Institutions	Timothee Ahoua N'Guetta
In Charge of National Integration	Laurent Dona-Fologo
Ministers of:	
Defense	Leon Konan Koffi
Foreign Affairs	Amara Essy
Interior	Emile Constant Bombet
Justice and Keeper of the Seals	Faustin Kouame
Agriculture and Animal Resources	Lambert Kouassi Konan
Raw Materials	Guy Alain Gauze
Higher Education and Scientific Research	Saliou Touré
National Education	Pierre Kipre
Equipment, Transport, and Telecommunications	Ezan Akele
Security	Gaston Ouassenan Kone
Public Health and Social Affairs	Maurice Kakou Guikahue
Mines and Energy	Lamine Mohamed Fadika
Industry and Commerce	Ferdinand Kacou Angoran
Construction and Urban Planning	Albert Kacou Tiapani
Employment and Civil Service	Achi Atsain
Communications	Danielle Boni-Claverie
Environment and Tourism	Lancine Gon Coulibaly
Culture	Bernard Zadi Zaourou
Family and Women's Promotion	Albertine Gnanazan Epie
Youth and Sports	Komenan Zakpa
Minister Delegate to the Prime Minister in Charge of Economy, Finance and Planning	Niamien N'Goran

I thank you.

**Liberia****Foreign Minister Warns Against Hijacking Political Process**

*AB1612113093 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900 GMT 15 Dec 93*

[Text] Foreign Minister Baccus Matthews has warned that some forces in Liberia are trying to hijack the political process in the country. Mr. Matthews gave the warning when he addressed the Liberian community in the Washington Metropolitan area over the weekend.

According to a dispatch from the minister counselor in the Liberian Embassy in Washington DC, Mr. Fornyan, Mr. Matthews told the audience that the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] is taking on the character of a ruling party even before the electoral process begins. He noted in this regard that while the NPFL is transforming itself into a political party to contest the 1994 general elections, the front continues to have three members of the ad hoc elections commission, including the chairmanship of the commission. He added that while this is taking place, the NPFL is also insisting on controlling the Ministries of Justice and Foreign Affairs.

On the issue of security in Monrovia, Mr. Matthews said that the interim government has the policy of making Monrovia a safe haven for all Liberians and other residents regardless of factional affiliations. Asked why the interim government was spending time discussing with warring factions, Mr. Matthews explained that the interim government is sponsoring dialogue with all warring factions in order to prevent further fighting.

Meanwhile, Mr. Matthews has expressed happiness that politicians in Monrovia are now realizing the importance of unity as evidenced by the formation of coalitions in the country in recent times.

**ULIMO Leader Discounts Claims by Loma Defense Force**

*AB1512181993 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 14 Dec 93*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] leader, Alhaji Koroma, tonight called us up from Monrovia to dispute the Loma Defense Force's [LDF] claim to have captured ULIMO territory. On the line, Robin White asked him what his version of events was.

[Begin recording] [Koroma] First of all, there is no Loma Defense Force existing and they have run over nothing. We have Zorzor, we have Konia, and all these places intact. So it is your reporter who is quoting from a propaganda piece by politicians in Monrovia here. So everything.... [pauses] We are flabbergasted by all of these.

[White] But this is not our reporter claiming this. This is a man called Tamba Poley claiming this.

[Koroma] Now, everybody in Liberia knows that the name Aloisius Tamba... [pauses] Tamba is a Kisi name. It's a Kisi name all the time. It's never a Loma name. So this is a manufactured spokesman.

[White] How do you mean manufactured?

[Koroma] He doesn't exist. No Loma man's name is Tamba. That's a Kisi name. And in all of Lofa County—I have just come from the area in Macenta—nobody has heard of LDF. So this is a political manufacturing game and scheme in Monrovia here so that it will appear that there is trouble all over the country.

[White] But, who is fighting there then, if it is not them?

[Koroma] Well, we have had intermittent attacks from NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] remnants that we took out of the area. We do know of one Moustapha Diallo, who is a mercenary attached to the NPFL, who was trying to get his way through from the Sierra Leone border—Foday Sankoh coalition—to get to Gbarnga, and through there he was burning down villages and killing innocent citizens. Okay, we managed to stop that. So these are the events that we are aware of. The rest of it is imagination.

[White] This so-called Loma Defense Council says that it wants to get you out of its territory because you are a load of Mandingos.

[Koroma] Yes, that is what your reporter says. You know, they quote these people here. And I can tell you that it is nothing but a saga, ironic saga, of propaganda because the ULIMO commander that is in Voinjama now is Colonel John Kuali. He is not Mandingo, he is Loma. The ULIMO coordinator that is over the county now is Fumba Gbandi. He is Gbandi, he is not Mandingo. The committee chairman for the area is Isaac Kuawa. He is Kisi, he is not Mandingo. So this tells you that this bunch of propaganda has always been against ULIMO because of what we have done in the country.

[White] But the general perception of ULIMO is that it is basically a Mandingo organization, I think.

[Koroma] I don't think that general perception exists in Liberia. Maybe only in a BBC studio. But all the names that they are calling, people in Liberia know that those are not Mandingos. And there are Krahn, there are Mandingos, there are Grebos, there are Lomas, there are Kisis, and everybody is in ULIMO. But you have been familiar with this propaganda from day one to now. You used to call us Doe remnants. You call us Jihad group. You call all this group. You call us Krahn group. You call us all sorts of names but that didn't bother us in our pursuit to liberate the country. We have resorted to peace talks—the Cotonou agreements—and now there is hope for peace in the country today. So we are not bothered with name calling.

## Nigeria

### Ethnic Clashes Leave 30 Dead, 400 Injured in Eastern State

AB1612150993 Paris AFP in English 1444 GMT  
16 Dec 93

[Text] Lagos, Dec 16 (AFP)—Clashes between two ethnic clans in Nigeria's eastern State of Rivers claimed the lives of 30 people and injured 400, the independent daily [THE] VANGUARD reported Thursday [16 December].

The clashes between the Ogonis and Okrika ethnic groups in Port Harcourt began Sunday and continued for three days, the newspaper said. Several buildings were destroyed and burnt by supporters of each clan who used dynamite and various other weapons.

The incidents, which caused residents to flee from the region, began after a quarrel over rent owed by Ogoni residents to their Okrika landlords, THE VANGUARD said.

Government troops were deployed in the area to quash the unrest.

The state of Rivers, an oil rich region, has often been the site of clashes among the various ethnic groups that live there. The Ogonis, who number about 500,000, have demanded they be given a share of the oil revenues from various international oil companies that exploit the land.

More than 80 percent of Nigeria's earnings come from the oil industry in the eastern part of the country.

### Newspapers View Abacha's Call for International Understanding

AB1512181593 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English 1030 GMT 15 Dec 93

[From the press review]

[Text] Efforts by the new military government to achieve an enduring democratic setup for the nation receives prominence from the newspapers.

The DAILY TIMES, in this regard, reports that Nigeria's envoy to the United States of America, Mr. Mahmud Zubeiru Kazaure, has reaffirmed the commitment of the Abacha administration to return the country to democratic rule soon. The paper quotes him as stating that the regime is consciously working hard to ensure that the constitutional conference receives full attention. The paper says the Nigerian envoy said this in Washington D.C. at meetings with Congressional Black Caucus and other prominent figures.

Similarly, the TIMES reports that the Nigerian head of state, General Sani Abacha, is still spearheading the call for an international understanding over the political situation in the country and that story says [Gen.] Abacha appeals for international understanding. According to the TIMES, this

became necessary because of the sanctions imposed on Nigeria, especially by the Western nations, as these will not help the country achieve its political and economic goals.

In a related story, THE PUNCH has as headline US sanctions 116 top shots [words indistinct]: IBB [Mr. Ibrahim Babangida], Abacha, Mr. Chukwumerije, Mr. Shonekan likely victims. It speculates that the U.S. secretary of state, Mr. Warren Christopher, also made public the list of Nigerians affected by the recent travel embargo announced by the American Government. THE PUNCH quotes an official of the U.S. Government as stating that the measures are meant to tell Nigerians that the Clinton administration does not believe that the military government in the country can redress the political system.

## Sierra Leone

### Army Warns Rebels Over Alleged Cease-Fire Violations

AB1512172993 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 15 Dec 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] It seems the Sierra Leone Army's unilateral cease-fire might have misfired to a certain extent, with Foday Sankoh's RUF [Revolutionary United Front] rebels, who have been on the run in the south and east of the country, taking advantage of it. Well today, the military held a press conference at Brigade Headquarters in Bo, southern Sierra Leone. They were talking tough and displaying arms caches they had uncovered. Our correspondent Alhasan Silla was there and he sent this report:

[Begin Silla recording] Brigadier Joy Turay, brigade commander and head of the Army in the war zone, put the warning this way: If we are pushed to the corner to a point where we have to react militarily, we will have no other option. He added, and I quote: Inasmuch as we respect the cease-fire declared by the government, we will have to defend our territory in the face of these unprovoked attacks. [no reference to end quote as heard] The brigade commander's tough warning comes in the wake of yet another attack by rebels on government positions in the eastern town of Koindu two days ago in which troops beat back the rebels and captured a large cache.

Lieutenant Colonel Hasan Conteh, commanding officer of the Third Battalion whose operational area was attacked by the rebels, speaking at the briefing, told newsmen that the senior aide to rebel leader, Foday Sankoh, Joseph Bukari Brahma, who was operational commander between the towns of Koindu and Foya Kama in the east, was captured by troops during the attack. Col. Conteh explained that Brahma later led troops to a secret location in the area where the arms

were buried. And on display at Brigade Headquarters this morning were general purpose machine guns, RPG [Rocket-Propelled Grenade] bombs and tubes, grenade launchers, 120 and 60 mm mortar bombs, antiaircraft bombs, guns, and bazookas, among other weapons.

According to Col. Conteh, this was the 10th violation in succession of the NRPC [National Provisional Ruling Council] government's unilaterally declared cease-fire since 1 December this year by Foday Sankoh's rebels.  
[end recording]

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**DATE FILMED**

21 December 1993

